

# COP 23: Climate change talks

Representatives of nearly 200 countries started 11 days of talks on 6 November in Bonn, Germany, on how to further implement the 2015 [Paris Agreement](#) on tackling climate change. The United Nations' climate meeting, COP 23, is part of global efforts to cut emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming. Those efforts suffered a blow earlier in 2017, when US President Donald Trump announced plans for the United States to pull out of the Paris Agreement.

This note brings together **commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes** on the Bonn talks and wider issues relating to climate change. Earlier publications on the Paris Agreement can be found in a [previous edition](#) of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in February 2016.

[The Fiji UN Climate Summit 2017, COP23: What is at stake in Bonn?](#)

Heinrich Böll Stiftung, November 2017

[Designing the global stocktake: A Global governance innovation](#)

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[Global trends in climate change legislation and litigation: 2017 snapshot](#)

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[Enhancing NDCs by 2020: Achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement](#)

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[Turning points: Trends in countries' reaching peak greenhouse gas emissions over time](#)

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[No, tax breaks for U.S. oil and gas companies probably don't materially affect climate change](#)

Council on Foreign Relations, October 2017

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[The roles of energy markets and environmental regulation in reducing coal-fired plant profits and electricity sector emissions](#)

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[How to understand and interpret global climate model results](#)

Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy, Future Climate for Africa, September 2017

[A theory of gains from trade in multilaterally linked ETSs](#)

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[Maintaining EU-UK cooperation on energy & climate change post-Brexit](#)

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[California seizes climate leadership after Trump abandons Paris Accord](#)

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[Globally, people point to ISIS and climate change as leading security threats: Concern about cyberattacks, world economy also widespread](#)

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[The EU and climate security](#)

E3G, European Institute for Security Studies, January 2017

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[Robust review and ratcheting up targets: EU climate policies after 2020](#)

Ecologic Institute, January 2017

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[Green growth and energy security](#)

Clingendael, January 2017

[The clean energy transition and industrial strategy: Developing a coherent approach](#)

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[Competition and regulation as a means of reducing CO2 emissions: Experience from U.S. fossil fuel power plants](#)

Energiewirtschaftliches Institut an der Universität zu Köln, January 2017

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